

Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

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W. C. SMITH,

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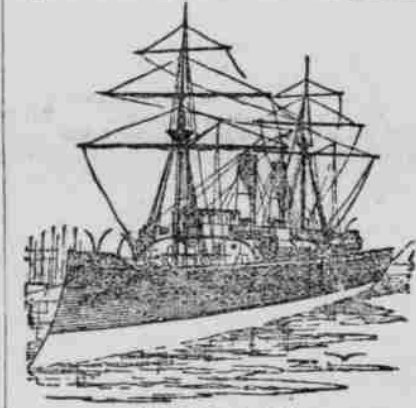
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

THE HAYTI TROUBLE.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

Peculiar Constitutions of the Population, and Singular Geographical Configuration of the Country—The Steamer Haytian Republic and the Cruiser Boston.

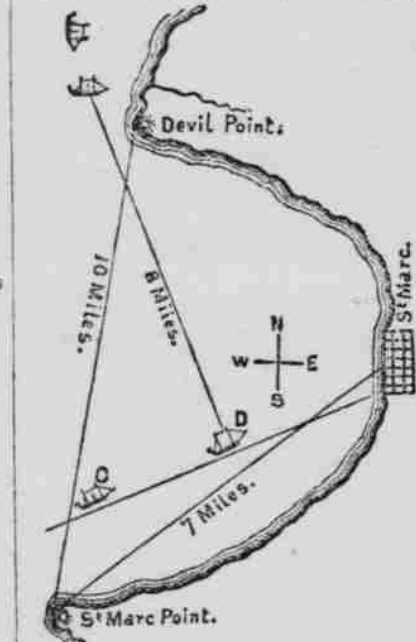
The seizure of the steamer Haytian Republic, of New York, by Gen. Legitime, the military ruler of Hayti, her condemnation in an alleged admiralty court, the seizure and release of other vessels and the curious three cornered fight in New York between the parties.



CRUISER BOSTON.

In interest, have impressed American readers with the curious tale story, made new, that they are having another revolution in Hayti. It seems but yesterday that the papers contained news of the abdication, flight and death of old Salomon, the mercurial and tropical islander, and now, in the same papers, a new government, get up a disputed presidential election, assassinate one candidate and rebel against the other.

To understand the peculiarities of the little republic with which the United States now has what diplomats call an "imbrolio," it is necessary to bear in mind certain facts which are applicable to all negro governments. The first is that wherever negroes get the upper hand their very first constitutional proceeding is to rigidly exclude all white men from political power, and generally from civil rights. There is not a negro government now existing which allows white men to hold office, and in some a white cannot own land or enforce a written contract. Even in Liberia, founded by philanthropic Americans, a white man is a political pariah. The colored lawmakers first exclude whites, then a quarrel arises between the



shades of color, and the blacks either the miscreants outright or exclude them from political power. In Liberia, however, though a white man cannot own land, vote or hold office, the mixed bloods are still tolerated.

In Hayti, moreover, the situation is greatly complicated by the fact that the east end is Spanish, the west end French, and by the fact that, like most tropical islands, the whole is divided by a central line of mountains which practically make two countries of the north shore and south shore respectively. For this cause, the communication between the north and the south ports is almost entirely by water; and as "mountains interposed make enemies of races that had else, like kindred drops, been mingled into one," it is a sort of rule that the north side always opposes what the south side favors. So, also, a revolution occasionally breaks out on one side, runs its course and dominates that region before the authorities on the other side can reach it. Besides the main line of mountains there are two lower and nearly parallel ranges; between, and extending across all the ranges, are many lovely and fertile valleys, and on the plateau are magnificent forests of valuable timber. This makes a fine location for a third party and a good place of retreat for the defeated. In short, Hayti is most admirably fitted for revolutions, and the people, being a heterogeneous mixture of Spanish, French and negro, have lived up to their privileges.

With the Spanish end of the island Americans have had but little to do, but the west or French section, though com-

That arms and munitions have been shipped from the west to the insurgents; that "rebel" troops have been transported as ordinary passengers from one port to another in an American steamer, and that the Americans doing business on the north side of the island are in sympathy with the insurgents, are facts no longer denied; but the question before the Washington administration is, Has Legitime any authority to forbid such shipments or any right to establish a blockade, and, if so, were the rules of international law complied with. And while Secretary Bayard anxiously waited a report from Capt. Francis M. Ramsay, of the steel cruiser Boston, which he had ordered to Hayti, the Boston established New York by appearing in the harbor with four cases of yellow fever on board. This added a new and rather unpleasant feature to the situation.

The American steamer Haytian Republic had been seized in the harbor of St. Marc, but as she was soon condemned and consigned to the Boston in the position in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, the capital, and it was given out that she would bombard the city in case the American prisoners were not treated. With such people as the Haytians her hurried departure cannot but have a bad effect, but as four of her crew have died and four others were prostrated by yellow fever her humanitarian cost is but return.

Under ordinary circumstances the arrival in winter from the tropics of a vessel with yellow fever on board would excite no apprehensions at New York, but the recent epidemic in Florida and the death of Professor Richard Proctor in the city, from a clearly defined attack of fever, have left a nervousness in the public mind. There are vague fears that the experience of Philadelphia in the last century may be repeated when the fever came in cold weather and developed in the ensuing summer. The practice in such cases now is to thoroughly fumigate the vessel and have it "frozen out." Port-au-Prince is a favorite haunt of yellow fever, but the climate, location, construction of the city, habits of the people, and even the prevailing winds are all favorable to it, facts which make the outbreak more bad for the American crowd of the Haytian Republic now held in custody there. American and British neutral traders are divided in opinion as to whether north and south Hayti will reconcile their differences or agree to separate and form two republics.

WHY IN SPEECH. It may not be difficult to connect a pretty speech, but true gallantry combined with wit is needed in making one which shall contain as much delicacy as flattery. "You forget that I am a lady," said a lady in response to an admiring allusion in a neat speech from one of the old school. "Madam," was the reply, "when my eyes are dazzled by diamonds I never occur to me to ask a mineralogist for his history."

A celebrated statesman, when dining with a certain duchess on her eighteenth birthday, in proposing her health, said: "May you live, my lady, as long as I, and I as long as you." Her ladyship's tongue was as ready as his own. "I thank you, sir," she replied, "and may you long continue your taste for antiquities."

Goldsmith, in alluding to "the ladies' modest custom of excusing themselves in drinking toasts, says: For the coy maid, half willing to be toast, Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest. Many amusing and witty allusions in giving toasts and applying sentiments are probably thus lost by ladies "excusing themselves," as may be instanced by the following: Among the gifts of a newly married pair was a new broom, sent to the bride by a lady friend, the stranger present being accompanied by this quatrain: This trifling gift accrues from me; Its use I would commend: In sunshine use the trusty part, In storm the other end.

The sentiments of another of the gentler sex were equally humorously and tenderly conveyed when she thus expressed herself regarding matrimony: "Get married, young man, and be quick about it. Don't wait for the millennium for the girls to become angels. You'd look well beside an angel, wouldn't you, you wretch!"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Something Cheaper. There was a man at the central market yesterday showing off a new fangled wagon jack, and a colored man who was there with his horse and wagon seemed much pleased with it until he found the price was a dollar. "But settle me," he said, as he climbed into his vehicle.

"But it's worth the money," persisted the agent. "Is got a cheaper thing, sah." "What is it?" "Why, my ole woman kin hold up to rand of dis wagia while I grease de axes, an' it don't cost me a cent extra."—Detroit Free Press.

Just Because the Hair Stood on End.



Mr. Bringback—How does the coat hit you, Charley? Mr. Spokit—What kind of fur do you call it? Mr. Bringback—Sealskin. What did you think it was? Mr. Spokit—I didn't know, but I was sure that whatever it was the animal must have died of fright.—Judge.

IN OTHER MEN'S VISIONS DAY BY DAY. We're fraught with finest fancies, such as throng The wondrous pages of immortal song; Through prison paths of poetry I stray. The throbbing pulse of the world's roundelay, Upon the ambient air a long time long, Bared in me such a rapture, deep and strong, I could but bow to their enchanting sway. But now, one thing alone inspires me— Not such a vision, not a dream of sweet scent, Not stilted passion, nor abiding love, The dawning sun, or moon's rebuffery, Not such a vision, not a dream of sweet scent, But just the symbols that you see above.—Judge.

A Boarding House Remedy. "Well, Jack, what's the matter with you?" "I have a horrible cold." "Let me recommend a cure. Drink a lot of warm water; that sounds absurd, but it's really a reliable cure." "I'll try it. I'm going to my boarding house now and I'll take some hot soup."—Lincoln State Journal.

He Went. "It's a beautiful day for a walk," she said, looking out of the window. "Indeed it is," he said, doing likewise. "Would you like to take a walk?" she continued. "Above all things." "Then why don't you?"—Harper's Bazar.

Words of Welcome.

The following extract is taken from the welcome address made by Judge Joseph Campbell to the Boston ex-soldiers, and is one of the most eloquent speakers of the Territory:

"It was here that civilized people lived and toiled long centuries before your state was colonized. Whence they came, whether they have gone, has not been recorded by the pen of history. The massive ruins scattered about the country, and the ruins of the past, have been, and that they have passed away. It was here the adventurous Castilian warrior came seeking for gold treasures that existed only in legendary tales, to enrich the coffers of distant Spain.

Here, long years before the austere Puritan preached the gospel to your progenitors in the wilderness, the patient monk, under no roof but the blue and starlit canopy of the heavens, told the story of the Cross to the wild, untutored and wondering Indian. Westward the star of empire took its way, and in its wake came the bold and hardy pioneers, many of them with the blood of Puritan forefathers coursing in their veins, to win back this land from the savage warrior, and to sow the seeds of Anglo-Saxon civilization. And this but a quarter of a century ago.

The trials and hardships encountered by Miles Standish and his heroic band equalled not the sufferings and privations endured by these pioneers. The Apache, the fiercest, wildest, most treacherous and unrelenting of all American Indians, the most uncompromising and murderous foe of the white man, silently and secretly, or on the wild foray upon burning deserts, on our broad mesas, and in our narrow canyons, sent many a pioneer to death, and the cactus is the only monument that marks his passing shadow over their graves. But, though they be dead, they still live in the work they have accomplished. Upon the foundations cemented with their life blood, those that came after them have reared this commonwealth. We feel that Arizona is but little known, and our condition but dimly understood by eastern people. Instead of being a territory overrun by murderous Indians; instead of being the retreat of lawless men we are a peaceful, law-abiding and prosperous people, possessing almost all the advantages of the eastern states. Scattered throughout this territory are thriving, populous communities of white men. The Apache rides on his raids no more, and over the ashes of what were once his watchfires we have reared a church and school house.

As you speedily journeyed across the territory yesterday you looked out upon a broad expanse of desert sands. So far as your eyes could reach, and away to the very horizon it seemed a trackless waste. This morning, when the curtain of night had been drawn aside by the glistering hand of day, you have seen green fields that soon will fall in golden sheaves before the reaper's scythe; broad acres, surrounded by modest but happy homes; long avenues of trees, that are doing the work of spring, while the verdant segments of last season have hardly been laid aside. You have come into a valley where the sunshine is no stranger guest, and where winter's cold, with its storms of sleet and snow, comes not at all. You have seen that the magic wand of enterprise has been waved across the desert; that intelligent labor has been poured into its channels where it has coursed for centuries, has scattered it over the land, has made fruitful the waste places and has caused the desert to blossom as the rose.

While you are with us, short though the time may be, we will show unto you where we have cast our lot, where we have our homes, where we uphold the dignity of American citizenship. When, with wondering eyes, you have gazed around you, upon scenes that you knew not existed here, would that you might say in the words of Ruth of old, "treat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; whither thou goest I will go, for thy people will be my people." With an open hand and a warm heart we welcome New Englanders among us, for we realize that your vim and vigor, your enterprise and energy which surmount all obstacles, have been beneficially felt in other sections of this land. We are glad that you have visited us, and let us trust that the last you will part with us will linger in your hearts, linked only with pleasant memories. We shall mark these days with a white stone, and when you are gone, "we shall count time by this meeting as peasants do by holy days and maidens count by trying hours."

The Outlook for Silver. The Salt Lake Tribune concludes an interesting article on the Outlook for Silver, says the Leavitt Journal, with the assertion that it is better to present than for eight years past. The assertion is based upon the fact that a very large majority of the Democrats in Congress are favorable to silver legislation and deplore the action of President Cleveland in placing the party in false position on the issue of silver coinage. President Cleveland's administration will certainly not be more hostile to silver than Cleveland's has been, if, indeed, it will be hostile at all.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the most intellectual and consistent silver advocate in Congress, is also hopeful of the outlook. He believes that if no silver legislation shall be consummated during the winter, the secretary of the Treasury, who will be in office after the 4th of March next, will at once begin the purchase and coinage of \$4,000,000 per month, which would of itself settle the silver business in a year or two. It certainly would be a master stroke for the Democrats to consummate this legislation, and get themselves on record during the continuance of their party in power. If they failed to obtain the President's approval, they would have the advantage of being able to say that the President was not in accord with his party on the subject of hard money, gold and silver, which had been a shibboleth of the Democracy through all the years up to the last four. We think the

outlook is encouraging enough for the men of the West and the farmers of the East to take new heart in their work. We believe that silver will be ten points higher a year from to-day than it now is, and that with it there will be a corresponding advance in wheat and cotton and every other product with which the farmer buys money. This will set business on the up grade again. This will cause the piled up money in the vaults of the banks to be called out; men will be willing to exchange money for property because the prospect of property steadily falling on their hands will be taken away. It will be found to be better, too, for the holders of fixed capital, for their interest will increase as fast as its purchasing power will be lessened, and there will be far less danger of their being forced to take the property on which they hold their liens.

A Destructive Blast.

Monday afternoon at Bisbee was one long to be remembered by at least a score of the inhabitants of that lively burg. The railroad company are excavating just in the rear of the business houses on the side of the street next to the hill. The ground becoming a little too hard to make rapid headway without the use of powder some deep holes were put down from the top of the bank and about ten feet away from the rear of Mrs. Barney's place. The saloon adjoining was crowded with Mexicans who were concentrated around a large game in the rear, when the blasts went off. One of them which evidently had been charged too heavily tore down several tons of loose rock and dirt. The second one was still heavier and a ton or more of rock was thrown with great force through the rear of the saloon and the postoffice building. Not a pane of glass was left. It was a miracle that no one was killed although many were severely injured.

The game was, it is needless to state, broken up. The dealer made a grab for the coin while the crowd scrambled over each other in efforts to get away. The saloon looked as though it had been blown up. Windows across the street were shattered into fragments and rocks were imbedded in the adobe walls of the adjoining building to a depth of several inches. It is estimated that over \$500 worth of damage was done.—Prospector.

The Malinero.

A new disease to California appeared on vines in Anaheim, in 1886, and has spread throughout the country. Vineyardists have been puzzled to account for it. One thought it was due to the presence of pepper trees, some fungus growth and so on. An expert sent on from Washington said it was caused by the pear blight of the east. I first manifested itself in the tender shoots, then the branches wither and last the roots die. The second year of the disease on the plant causes its sure death. Whole vineyards in the Santa Ana valley have been destroyed by it. The disease has attacked vineyards in Soemora and other places in the northern part of the state. J. de Barth Schorl, a large vigneron, has made a long statement concerning it to the board of supervisors. It was finally decided that the disease has a name—malinero—and it is known that it once raged in Italy.

A vigneron in Pomona, who was born and raised in France, remembered, when the disease appeared in this vicinity, of having seen it in Europe, and also remembered the remedy. He took two pounds of lime and one pound of bluestone, which he mixed with 60 gallons of water and thoroughly damped each vine with this solution. The result is said to have been a perfect cure. J. J. Griffith was so encouraged on hearing of this result that he is applying it to the old Brisswater vineyard in this city.—L. A. Tribune.

Better Than Ever.

It did seem as though the seedsmen outdid themselves last year in the line of elaborate catalogues, but here comes Vick's Floral Guide for 1889, from Rochester, N. Y., better than all previous issues. "Better" hardly expresses it—rather, we should say, far superior. It has been changed in every respect; new cuts, new type, enlarged in size (opening like an old-fashioned singing-book); contains three elegant lithographs (8x10) of Roses, Geraniums and Melon and Tomato; besides a very fine plate of the late James Vick and his three sons who now own and manage this large business. These features must make the Floral Guide valuable to their many thousands of customers in this country.

We also notice that Vick returns to the plan started by the founder of the business years ago, of offering cash prizes at the State Fair. One would think they were a little out of their heads to offer to the public such a work as the Guide free, for that is what it amounts to, when they say it will be sent on receipt of fifteen cents, and that a certificate good for fifteen cents worth of seed will be returned with the Guide.

Central Arizona Railroad.

This is a bona fide existing railway company, formed under laws of Arizona, with headquarters at Flagstaff, A. T. Its articles of association were filed with the Secretary of the Territory on the 16th, and the company thereby became empowered to enter upon the general discharge of railway business. The purpose of the organization is, we understand, to construct and maintain a standard gauge railroad from Lee's ferry to Flagstaff and thence south to the southern boundary of the territory. In pursuance of its avowed purposes, it has already completed arrangements with Mr. D. M. Riordan for the purchase of the entire Arizona Mineral Belt railroad property including the Mineral Belt railroad as now constructed, with all the cars, engines, and equipments for operation, also the cars, scrapers, picks and shovels for the construction of more.—Flagstaff Democrat.

Save Money by buying railroad tickets cheap, of Sam Drachman, Tucson. Louisiana Lottery tickets for sale; agent for Little Louisiana Lottery.

A Great Literary Discovery.

"It is now nearly fifty years since the European scholars made the most remarkable literary discovery of the century, the existence of the Kalevala, or Finnish epic poem. The epic had never been committed to writing by the people or Finland, but had floated from generation to generation down the ages by repetition from one to the other. While there were men among the Finns who made it almost their business in life to preserve and perpetuate the Kalevala, the poem was the common property of the people, and was recited by them over their fires during the long winter months. The recitations were antiphonal in character, alternate lines being given by each to the music of the rude native harp.

This wonderful poem, the creation of an unknown author, indeed, it is the work of one and not of many minds, has sung itself for centuries, into, if not out of, the heart of a whole nation. "The Unconscious is alone the Complete," and it seems to have been poured out instinctively as the song of a bird from the promptings of its own impulse. The vigor of its lines and their native simplicity continually remind the reader of Homer. "The publication of the Kalevala," by Longfellow, at once raised the question as to whether he had taken it from the Kalevala. As may be seen by anyone who will compare the two, the resemblances are more than striking. Had Mr. Longfellow invented this verse, it would stand as the most brilliant achievement of his life, and give him a fair claim to be called poet in the emphatic sense of the word. And although his name could never have been associated with it, it is, as that of Spenser with his measure, posterity would not have been unmindful of his fame. But the resemblance does not lie in the metre only. The general plan and structure of the poems are the same. Mr. Schoolcraft's Algonic Researches and History of the Indian Tribes, which furnish the chief staple of the Song of Hiawatha, contains nothing but loose, disjointed, independent, fragmentary legends. There is no relation between them—no such thing as a connected tale of Hiawatha and his exploits, taken down from the mouth of Indian bard or musician; in other words, no nucleus of an epic. All this is the work of the poet, who has evidently chosen Kalevala as his model. The names are alike; the preludes are alike. The heroes are mythical personages. A hero or numberless magical adventures, Wainamoinen takes his departure at the birth of the Christ Child; Hiawatha, after leading a life similar in every respect, retires at the approach of the Jesuit missionary. Bo he departed in like manner—sailed away far over the blue waters, and disappeared from the eyes of the spectators into the horizon, their boats hanging midway between heaven and earth. "Were there nothing else to interest us in the latest translation of the Kalevala, such a charge would be sufficient. But in point of fact the poem is full of beautiful imagery, and it breathes a spirit as rare and as unique as anything in literature."—Current Literature, New York.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, of the 12th inst., is a storehouse of statistics and valuable information relating to mining operations during the year 1888. Copper claims the leading place in the Journal's review. The production of copper in Arizona is given as follows:

Pounds.
Copper Queen Company.....9,379,949
Arizona Copper Company.....7,133,188
Detroit Company.....5,420,224
Old Dominion Company.....4,870,000
United Verde Company.....3,200,000
Other mines.....3,196,639
Total.....33,200,000

This is the largest output of copper, in a single year, in the history of copper mining in this Territory. While the production in pounds of three companies exceed that of the Old Dominion, yet the net profits of the latter were greater than of any one of the other companies mentioned. We are reliably informed that the operations of the Copper Queen Company for 1888, show a profit of about \$210,000. That of the Old Dominion is estimated at \$250,000 or over.—Silver Belt.

A Good Suggestion. The great dailies are at present devising means for the wealthy men of the country to get rid of their surplus cash. The Globe-Democrat solves the problem for at least one of them. It says:

Mackay, the Silver King is a firm believer in Providence, and considers his financial condition quite a matter of Divine favor. In return for value received he proposes, it is said, to establish an institute of learning of some sort—possibly after the Stanford example, or the Cornell. It does not matter much to the people what a millionaire hobbies on so long as they turn to public benefactions. But we have colleges enough; let Mr. Mackay take hold of the great scheme to irrigating the Western and region by damming the headwaters in the Rockies—the plan projected by Prof. J. W. Powell. There's a chance to immortalize himself. Our rich men should study the needs of the age when making bequests.

Two Dayton Boys Held a Winning Ticket. Two of the luckiest young men in the city of Dayton, Ohio, are Edmund C. and George C. Albert, who held the one-twentieth of ticket No. 56,621, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, made in New Orleans on the 13th of November. They have always been honest and hard-working. Their father, Casper Albert, a respectable barber, died several years ago, and they have had hard and uphill work, assisting their widowed mother to support the family.—Dayton, (Ohio) Democrat, Dec. 6th.

Drew & Bamrick are the mail contractors to Silver King and Pinal. The best stock quickest and made. Horses For Sale. A lot of good work horses for sale at Drew & Bamrick's stables, Florence.

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W. H. GRIFFIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, A. T. practice in all courts of the Territory and in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, a specialty. Business solicited.

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Pure Fresh Water, Served families morning and evening. P. S. RAMIREZ, Prop.

GEORGE MARTIN, Druggist and Chemist, TUCSON, ARIZONA. Prescriptions carefully compounded and sent by mail or express to any part of the Territory.

CASH STORE. Keeps a full assortment of General Merchandise, DRUGS & NOTIONS. Strictly a cash business. J. N. DENIER, Prop. stor.

W. J. BLEY, Contractor & Builder.

FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

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Prof. LOHMAN'S Dancing Academy. In old A. O. U. hall, opposite the J. D. Ritz building.

CLASSES—Adults Tuesday and Thursday evenings; children, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Private lessons at any hour.

For terms, call or address, Prof. E. Lohman, corner Main and 5th streets.

SAMUEL BAIRD UNDERTAKER, TUCSON, ARIZONA.

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Special attention paid to irregularities in children's teeth. Deformities of the mouth, either congenital or acquired, corrected by mechanical appliances. Artificial dentures made on Gold, Platinum or Vulcanite base.

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This house, under the new management has the best accommodations at the most reasonable rates.

Board \$7 per week; Board and Lodgings \$30 to \$35 per month, according to rooms.

Good beds, a comfortable house and splendid table.

THE STAGE OFFICE IS AT THIS HOUR When you visit King give us a call.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Stage Lines.

TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA STAGE CO. DAILY LINE OF STAGES, Between Casa Grande and Florence, carrying S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s EXPRESS.

Leaves Casa Grande.....7 a.m. " Florence.....12 m. " Connecting at Florence with GLOBE and FLORENCE STAGE LINE. Leaves Florence daily at 1 p. m. for RIVERSIDE, DRIPPING SPRINGS, PIONEER and GLOBE.

Leaves Casa Grande.....7 a.m. " Florence.....12 m. " Connecting at Florence with GLOBE and FLORENCE STAGE LINE. Leaves Florence daily at 1 p. m. for RIVERSIDE, DRIPPING SPRINGS, PIONEER and GLOBE.

RIVERSIDE with Haywards line for REDINGTON and TUCSON. Leaves Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday returning alternate days.

W. M. NEAL'S LINE, Connecting at MAMMOTH with the Boone stage from Riverside for AMERICAN FLAG ORACLE and TUCSON. Leaves Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday returning alternate days.

Notice. HEREBY GIVEN TO JACOB SCHNEIDER and all concerned, not to purchase or sell any undeveloped mineral rights of the claim in Saddle Mountain District, known as the Hayes, Wheeler and Saddle Mountain claims, located by Jacob Schneider, A. Stenman and W. C. Smith, and recorded in Pinal county records, as the same were done for this year 1888, which I can prove by affidavit. W. C. SMITH, FLORENCE, A. T., November 2, 1888.